The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Letter from Hon. J. M. Leach.

[From the Raleigh Observer.]

LEXINGTON, May 14, 1877.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—There has been no man in the State, in public life as long as I, who has appeared so seldom in the public prints in self-defence, or who so much dislikes newspaper controversies, either of a political or personal character, especially between persons of the same party affiliation, because they rarely, if ever, result in good, but are nearly always fruitful of evil.

After many years of public service, I voluntarily retired from office, declining further honors at the hands of a generous people, hoping for exemption from the false attacks of SMALL POLITICIANS, and from the sneering censure of anonymous scribblers; but your unjustifiable insertion of the Statesville letter, from a young man without the influence by pen or speech to change a *solitary vote*—a young man who mixes up, under the guise of some truth, several falsehoods—who hunts round for opportunities to injure, if he can, leading men, as has been attempted several times before from this same quarter; a man who is a sad type of that wretched class of *supple adulators* of two or three distinguished men, and *persistent abusers* of others of as much worth and public service to the State, such an one you permit to attack me in your paper, without any comment or denial on your part, and the contemptible production thus started by yourselves, goes the rounds, broadcast over the land, until newspapers and letters are sent me from over a dozen States, calling on me to "head and explain," which, if done, must be done with some detail, and the opinions which I honestly entertain on some public questions, must be briefly given.

This individual charges me, among other things, with endeavoring to build up a *third* party of old line Whigs, *for the purpose* of defeating Gov. Vance in a contest for the United States Senatorship, a thing I never thought or heard of until conjured up from the shallow brain of your correspondent and put into your paper by this rising young statesman of Iredell.

I went to Statesville, not on *political*, but on *professional* business, on one day and returned home the next, and while there I called on my old friend Drake, of the *American*, who had rendered me great service in my canvas for Congress before the war; and because in his next issue he alluded to my call, and complimented me for what he was pleased to term the effective speeches I made as A Union Whig, against the Democrats of that day, your correspondent incorporates THIS in his article, as his text to attack me on. While there I met several dawdling men on the streets, and being asked my views on the political situation, and the newspaper rumors of a third party, I replied substantially: That the Radical wing of the Republican party were heaping unmeasured abuse on General Hayes on account of his *Southern policy*, while the moderate, sensible men of the Democratic party, of which I claimed to be one, as well as quite a number of Conservative newspaper, were not only commending but heartily endorsing him; and that, if by reason of this division and split in both parties, their existing organizations should become demoralized and disintegrated, I would be in favor of building up out of the best elements and materials of both parties, a great National Henry Clay party, freed from *sectionalism and war issues*, and intent only on the general welfare and prosperity of the whole country; and this was said in a spirit of *pleasantry* and so taken and understood by every one present, and complimentary to the old Whig party of those and better years, because without them no one would advise an attempt to build up and revive the Whig party or any third party, for the reason that I deem it both impracticable and unwise, and that no necessity has arisen yet, and never may; though no one can foresee what a few years or even months may disclose; for if party exists to subserve the just expression of the people, or under disregard of Constitutional obligation, or a greatly changed condition of parties and of politics, should imperatively demand it in the name of the people's liberty, it certainly would favor and urge the necessity of such a party with all the energy of soul and body I possess, and all the affectionate fealty that a loyal son owes to his State and country, because no man is entitled to respect who loves party more than country.

I will venture a prediction. If trouble shall come to the Democratic party, (which for years after the war was known in this State as the Conservative party,) and it should lose alike its prestige and its power, it will not be by the fault or misconduct of the moderate and thoughtful men of the party, but on account of the rashness and reckless bitterness and intolerance of extreme men, and newspapers, denouncing moderate men, whom they [illegible] to their own principles, and continually reviling, with indiscriminate [illegible] and [illegible] of political opponents, whether right or wrong, wise or wicked.

I confess I am and always have been decidedly opposed to extreme men and extreme measures—in church and State—in public or in social life—because prejudice and passion, in their mad struggle for the ascendency, can never win the victory over reason and wisdom and this is peculiarly true of political parties; bitter partisanship [illegible] and injurious, while [illegible] strongtion party organizations, and the leaders of any who deal freely in [illegible] of the gentle means of reason and conciliation, are seldom successful, and never ought to be.

And you will pardon me for saying that though it has been my fortune, several times, before and since the war, to have to lead what seemed to be a forlorn hope with large majorities against me, I have never been defeated; and my success has been due, not to any capacity I lay claim to as a public speaker, but to kind appeals, truthful statements, plain talk and the force of calm [illegible] that seldom fail to reach the [illegible] of the honest masses of the country. And since I am defending myself and my well known moderate principles and conduct, I will venture an illustration in point, without, I hope, subjecting myself to the imputation of undue egotism. In my first race for Congress, since the war, the Republican majority against me in the district was nearly *three thousand* [illegible] votes, while my competitor, the late General Scott, was a native of the district, an eminent lawyer and eloquent speaker, and of irreproachable character. We canvassed together without a jar, in an excited campaign and in a spirit of respect and kindness. I appealed to and reasoned with, the moderate Republicans and they flocked to my standard by thousands, and to the astonishment of my friends and the entire State, I carried the district by nearly one thousand three hundred majority, effecting a change of almost five thousand votes, and this success, for the first time since the war, gave the Democratic party the popular majority in the State. And am I now to be censured for my life-long conservatism and principles of moderation?—Has the party of which I am an humble member gained no strength by this course of myself and others? And while in office, when have I shown a want of fealty to party obligation? And did I not do all in my power last year for the party, for four months, to the neglect of my professional duties and private affairs? And because I don't agree with extremists and dance attendance upon every fillibustering newspaper and pitiful scribbler, am I to be made the subject of unfriendly criticism all over the land?

You are man of learning and experience, and your editorials, though sometimes too extreme for my views, are written in fine taste and with singular ability; therefore your paper, as a leading organ of thought, ought to exert a commanding influence on the public mind; but the admission from time to time into its columns of such articles as that from Statesville against those of the same party who have worked faithfully and tried to do right will not, in my opinion, nor as I think, in the opinion of sober, thoughtful men anywhere, add anything to its reputation.

In further defence I deem it proper to say that my deep and earnest devotion to Whig principles have been such that I do feel hurt sometimes when I hear men of sense speak flippantly and sneeringly of the Whig party of past years as "powerful for good in its best days," and as "defunct," &c., and I sometimes reply that it is [illegible] than *bellum* Democratic party, and, truth to tell, not its much so. Men die, but [illegible] never. Washington and Hamilton, the Adamses and Harrison, Taylor and Fillmore, are dead, and Clay and Webster are dead, but the devotion of those great men to constitutional liberty, their undying love of country, and their lofty comprehensive statesmanship embodied great principles that will live

"Till gems and monuments and crowns
Are mouldering into dust."

But with all my love of the grand old Whig party, whose principles are again coming to the front, I will not allow your Statesville correspondent, or any one else, to exclude me from my party affiliation with the Democrats on the one hand, or to coerce me, on the other, into approval and endorsement of extreme, ultra ideas and [illegible] that I detest, and never shall entertain.

As to President Hayes and his policy: The vituperation and abuse of him *by radical* Republicans and no limits in regard to his *Southern policy* in the removal of troops, &c.—While on the other hand, strange to say, extreme Democrats are also found denouncing him even for this Southern policy—I speak what I know and have said in the [illegible] barely [illegible] others of our party, the moderate thinking men, commend and endorse the policy by which the autonomy of two States is restored, and I belong to this last class of men, and therefore commend and heartily endorse his action in this matter; and so do all patriotic thinking men of all parties, and all lovers of free government. The great men of our country, such as Senators Thurman, Bayard, Ransom, (our own peerless Senator) and [illegible] daily endorse the *Southern policy*, and with the entire delegations in Congress from the South, will vote accordingly on resolutions of approval and hearty endorsement when Congress meets; for if any Southern member should vote with Blaine, Morton, Butler and others, against such endorsement, and afterwards poll for office, he would only be remembered hereafter as the man *who ran for office and got no votes!*

Why Senator Thurman says that while he shall maintain his party affiliation, and advises the South to do the same—that "President Hayes could [illegible] and that he did not doubt the Southern [illegible] would [illegible] to him for restoring to them the rights of local self government." So that it will come to pass, that the politicians who attack me and impugn my motives for such endorsement, will have to denounce THOSE statesmen also, and before next Christmas the entire delegation in Congress from this State and the whole South.

While I write, two great Powers of the earth are engaged in war, and it may be that all Europe may be soon drawn into the bloody vortex, and become convulsed from centre to circumference, while our own country is happily recovering from its sad effects; for the dark clouds that have so long hung over our section are disappearing and light is pouring through the dissolving darkness, giving hope and promise of a brighter day; the chivalric, noble Hampton sits undisturbed as the chosen Chief of our sister State, while peace and harmony prevail throughout her borders; and the capitol, in which, till recently, was heard the sounds of the coarse carousals of Grant's praetorian guards, and where was seen the soldier's bristling bayonet, is now occupied by peaceful legislators. Louisiana's chains have been broken also, and what true Carolinian's heart does not gush forth in joyous greetings to our two Southern sister States for their happy deliverance from military domination, and their complete restoration to all their rights and functions as co-equals in the great sisterhood! I allude to this matter because all the States of the Union have equal rights, for the first time since the war, and all may now stand together in the grand race for prosperity and greatness; and I ardently hope to yet see the day when our section and our State will be fairly even.

Begging pardon of the public for the character of this communication, which had to be written in a narrative style with some detail, as necessary to my defence, and regretting the necessity of having to write at all, but resolved now and hereafter to permit no unjust imputations of my motives, and no misrepresentation of facts intended to work my injury, without reply and rebuke,

I am, respectfully,

J. M. LEACH.

The Revenue.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE STATE TREASURER.

The State Treasurer has just given the following as his construction of certain portions of the revenue act passed at the last session of the General Assembly. The opinion affects merchants directly, and will interest all this class of our people throughout the State. The Raleigh *Observer* says it needs no explanation, being sufficiently explicit of itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 10, 1877.

W. N. Benton, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, &c., Smithfield, N. C.:

SIR:—I have received yours making inquiry (in substance) if merchants that obtained license under the former revenue law in the months of January and February, 1877, for one year, will have to procure new license under the present law, and pay the privilege tax of five dollars.

From information received at this department it is evident that the sheriffs have misapprehended the law in respect to the granting of merchants' license, and this misapprehension has grown out of their construction of sec. 27, schedule B, of the Act to raise revenue, which they did not consider in connection with other sections of the same schedule containing special provisions. Section 27, above referred to is as follows:

"No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act, or in any other act imposing taxes on trades and professions and franchises, without first listing the same to the register of deeds, and obtaining a license from the sheriff of the county in which the trade or profession is to be followed, or the franchise enjoyed, or from the treasurer of the State, when the treasurer is required to grant a license; such license shall give to the person obtaining it the right to practice the trade or profession or to enjoy the franchises therein specified in the sheriff by whom it is issued and in none other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, for the term of twelve months from its date."

The license provided for in this section is for all classes of trades, professions, &c., except in other sections of the act, and would generally operate twelve months, unless in cases where no time is mentioned. Exception is as to retailers of liquors whose licenses do not necessarily operate twelve months, but only such number of months, not less than three, or more than twelve, as the county commissioners may determine.

The license to peddlers is also among the exceptional classes, and is for six months as required in section 21.

The licenses to merchants as required in section 12, are not controlled by the provisions of section 27, so far as the specific case of five dollars is concerned, and, therefore, are also embraced in the exception. Section 12 requires that the merchants, &c., shall, in January and [illegible] to [illegible] of deeds "the total amount of the purchases for the preceding six months," and that it shall be the duty of the sheriff to collect from every person on the list furnished him by the register of deeds, the taxes embraced therein."

The sheriff gives the merchant the receipt for his taxes in the form (in substance) which section 28 provides, as follows:

"Received this ——day of ——, ——, ——dollars, of which ——dollars is the tax to the State of North Carolina, and ——dollars is the tax to the county of ——, for [illegible] to [illegible] the trade (or profession) of —— until the —— day of —— next.

[Signed.]

Sheriff of —— county.

[Countersigned.]

Register of Deeds for —— county, C. D.

This is not only a receipt for taxes on purchases for the preceding six months, but operates under the late law as a license to continue business for the *succeeding* six months.

It must be remembered that a license always follows the payment of a tax. In fact the law does not authorize a license except upon the payment of a tax. Section 31 clearly states this view, as it provides that no person shall practice any trade or profession "without having first paid the tax and obtained a license as herein agreed."

The only license tax on merchants under the late law was the one-eighth of one per cent. on purchases for the preceding six months."

Some merchants, it seems, contend that as they obtained a license in January last from the sheriff for the year 1877, for which they [illegible] to take out another license upon the payment of the tax of five dollars, provided in the present law. It must be remembered further, that the seventy-five cents payment is not a tax, but merely a fee as compensation to the sheriff and register of deeds for their services in issuing the license, making the records, &c.

The tax of five dollars required by the present law is an annual tax and takes effect from the 10th of March, 1877, the date of the ratification of the act.

In my opinion the tax is unquestionable. I am clearly of opinion, further, that a sheriff has no authority in the late law to issue an annual license to a merchant for the year 1877, and that all such licenses are of no effect.

This opinion is given without regard to the single object of raising revenue, but is based upon my understanding of the provisions of the law as they have been connectively considered.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

The End of a Great Monopoly.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS THAT BECOME COMMON PROPERTY AFTER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—For weeks past the attorneys of the great sewing machine companies have been around the Patent Office searching for some loophole for an extension under guise of new issues of the sewing machine patents which expire at noon to-morrow. None has been found, and the following-named patents, on which the life of the sewing machine monopoly rests, now become common property to the country: The vibratory needle and reciprocating shuttle, the foundation of the double thread machines; the vibratory needle and the rotating hook, the vital principle of the single-thread machines; and the continuous feed in combination with one or both of these, either wheel motion or fore motion. The last is the vital principle out of which alone, exclusive of the other patents, the monopoly has cleared four million dollars. In the original Howe machine the feed motion was secured by a thin slip of metal with raised points, worked by a ratchet and wheel. After it had gone so far the cloth had to be lifted back, a tedious operation which made the machine nearly useless. The difficulty was bridged by Batchelder, who substituted a cylinder, making a continuous feed, for the plate. Under various modifications, one of which was invented by Wilson in 1850 for a vibratory feed, this Batchelder patent has remained essential to every sewing machine, whatever its work or make might be. It has been extended twice to the enormous profit of the combination that made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Howe Sewing Machine Companies to pool the profits in making it. A year ago the great monopoly pooled a million dollars to procure a third extension. Lobbyists and lawyers were retained by the dozen, but the job was two flagrant, even for Washington conscience.

Hard Times in Colorado.

The shadow of hard times seems to be slowly creeping over the Comstock, and the man who stands in the sunshine to-day may be under the cloud to-morrow. Hundreds of miners who have been out of employment for months, go about willing to perform any kind of labor for anything in the shape of money. A few months ago they were striving to see their wives and children presentably clothed and supplied with the little luxuries of life. To-day they think only of keeping them fed. They have no longer credit at the grocer's, and the butcher will not furnish them meat without the ready cash. Scores of these men are walking the streets aimlessly, or lingering about the mines, begging for work. A miner falls down a shaft and is dashed to pieces. A hundred rush to fill the place, content to have their faces fanned by the ill wind that has blown him into eternity. They stand about the gaming tables watching the ebb and flow of other people's fortunes. A man with a dollar in his pocket is deliberating whether to buy flour for his family or put the money on the board to double up. He pushes it over on a card, and sees it make its way into the dealer's till. Then he walks away with teeth tightly clenched. You may see such sights nightly at any of the gambling houses. Strong, able-bodied men call daily at the dwellings, asking for food or the chance of a night's lodging. The funds of the Relief Committee are exhausted.

THE "ADVANCE" IN OPIUM.—Since the declaration of war in the East, price of opium has advanced nearly thirty-five per cent, and speculation in it is given as good reason why the price of tobacco should be advanced. Three years ago opium was sold at $4.50 to $4.75—this is one of the imports to this country which may be well spared, and perhaps the increase of price may have the effect of lessening the amount consumed here.

Worse than the Tax Dodger.

A letter in a Northern paper from the centre of fashion, says the [illegible] is now the great rage both in London and Paris. In the wildest days of the 18th Century there never was seen such a [illegible] the matter of skirts as now prevails, over the paucity of folds in the [illegible] frontier part, in the enormous [illegible] panier or bustle the balance was struck; now not only is the bustle a thing of [illegible] but even the necessary underclothing is [illegible] ered de trop. To lengthen the waist beyond its natural proportions, a stiff waist [illegible] elastic is fastened to the stays to the [illegible] half a foot, and to this, at first, [illegible] were buttoned. But even this is now [illegible] with another scheme in [illegible]

nothing but the outer dress, underskirts being stimulated by pleated ruffles of white muslin sewn to the edge of the dress, which is then drawn back till the woman within is stretched [illegible] like a convict in a chain gang. No more uncomfortable fashion ever was devised for [illegible] only are the limbs confined by the [illegible] dress, but the wearer must constantly concern herself about the condition of the bustle, that portion being in incessant danger of turning itself up behind, wrong side out, like an umbrella in a windstorm. The desired effect of youthful slenderness is generally obtained by the "deception," but at a good deal of sacrifice of personal ease.

After Dinner Naps.

No wonder if half the world knows how pleasant it is to take an after-dinner nap, and what a relief it is to the overburdened brain—or stomach. We used to know a lawyer who took his nap every day after dinner on three chairs; and that lawyer, if he continues the practice, will die an old man. If there is any one time when a man is forced to exert himself—whether in muscular or brain labor—to work, it is after the noonday meal. If all men could only rest, not one hour, but two hours, and could put the extra time on the closing hours of the day, what an improvement would be made in their health! Whether he be a farmer or a mechanic or a professional man, a good rest after dinner leaves the man in a better condition for hard labor than even in the morning. It was a sensible farmer who, in harvest, always made an agreement with his workmen to work ten hours a day; and from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock no work was done unless in case of emergency, a threatened rain, or something that required exertion. The men had glorious times sleeping under trees after dinner. They always used up three-quarters of an hour at the table, and then slept one hour and a quarter during the heat of the day. The result was they were never overworked, and the farmer got more labor from his men than did any of his neighbors from theirs, though their men often worked twelve hours a day. When two o'clock came the hands were all in good trim, completely rested, and could do double the work with more ease than if they had commenced work at one o'clock. A single hour's rest at the proper time works wonders.

How India Rubber Boots are Made.

The gum used is imported directly from Africa, South America and Central America, that from Central America being the best, while the African gum is the poorest. The raw gum, which is nearly white, is ground several times between immense fluted iron rollers, after which it passes through the composition room, which process is secret, but when it comes out the gum has the black appearance of common rubber. The next process is that of passing the rubber between chilled iron cylinders, of many tons weight, which are kept very hot and very smooth. A part of the rubber intended for "uppers," is here spread upon and fastened to long sheets of cloth. The heels and taps are stamped out of sheets of gum of the required thickness. The rubber cloth is now carried to the cutter's room where it is cut out and sent to the boot makers. The boots are made by men, the shoes or ordinary rubbers to girls, while the overshoes are made by either. One man will make twelve or fourteen pairs of boots a day, and receive twenty cents a pair. An active girl can make from twenty-five to thirty pairs of rubbers. After the boot maker is through they are placed in an oven, where for twelve hours they are subject to a temperature of 300 degrees. They are then ready for boxing and shipping. In one factory about four thousand pairs of boots, rubbers, and overshoes are turned out daily.

Rare Instance of Self-Denial.

In the last German war, a Captain of cavalry was commanded to go foraging. He set out at the head of his company, going to that section which was assigned him. It was a wooded valley, where nothing could be seen save woods. He perceived at the door of an humble cabin an old hermit, with white beard. "My father," said the officer, "show me a field where I can forage my horses."

"Directly," said the hermit.

This good old man, placing himself at their head, recrossed the valley. After a quarter of an hour's march they found a beautiful field of barley. "This is what I want," said the Captain. "Wait a moment," said his conductor, "you shall be satisfied." They continued to march, and arrived about a quarter of a league further, at another field of barley. The troopers immediately dismounted, reaped the grain, placed it upon their crowns, and remounted. The cavalry officer then said to his guide: "My father, you have made us go too far unnecessarily, the first field was better than this." "That is true, sir," replied the old man, "but it was not mine."

The North Carolina Coast.

[illegible] coast of North Carolina, the worst [illegible] other side of our ocean-girt country, [illegible] similar conformation. The front presented [illegible] the stormy Atlantic is an almost continuous [illegible] of sand beach, intersected by inlets, [illegible] a series of islands of much length and [illegible] width. Between them and the main [illegible] large bodies of water, notably the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, stretch along in a [illegible] state, and make these sandy islands [illegible] isolated from the continent and the [illegible] as though they were anchored far [illegible] ocean. The people who live in this [illegible] are exceedingly primitive in their [illegible] dress and manners, patterned [illegible] of the surf upon the beach, the howling wind [illegible] or the cry of the wild aquatic birds, the [illegible] of the places was never broken until [illegible] the past month or two, and we deem the [illegible] worthy of mention. An enterprising Norfolk firm have erected upon the island of Ocracoke, near the inlet and upon the sound side, a building complete in all its appointments for the canning of shell fish. Any one who visited this locality will readily understand the startling nature of their innovation, with its steam engines, its energetic Northern managers, and the aggregation of the floating labor of the place. The industry and enterprise exhibited all present a marked feature in this hitherto Rip Van Winkle locality. Although the factory has been running but a short time, it has already demonstrated the great benefit that it will become to the banks people. The oysters for canning are purchased in unlimited quantities, without regard to size, for fifteen cents per bushel. Oysters will be canned until the middle of June, and from then until the middle of September clams will be canned; thus the institution may be kept running all the year round, furnishing employment to hundreds of men who care to engage in procuring the bivalves, and giving direct labor to thirty or forty girl "shuckers," laborers, engineers, tinsmiths, etc.

It is the first gleam of real enterprise upon this peculiar coast, and we trust it is but the harbinger of more and greater enterprises of similar character. North Carolina in her every part and section possesses the material of a great State, and but awaits capital and energy to demonstrate her richness.

Improvement at Jerusalem.

These are flush times for the building trade at Jerusalem. A correspondent of the London *Times* says that new blocks meet the eye everywhere; along the Jaffa road, and on both sides of the city extensive buildings are in course of erection; and even within the walls, near to the reputed tomb of David, another large group of tenements is being built. These new buildings are designated as houses for Jews of different nations, and are erected by societies, to be let or sold in tenements of two rooms each.—The poor are to be provided with homes for a given time rent free, and those who are able to be permitted to purchase their habitations by periodical payments on the principal similar to those of English building societies. Until recent date the Jews in Jerusalem had their quarter, as in many Continental cities; but they have now the utmost freedom to purchase property wherever they can get it, to build where they can obtain sites, within or outside the city walls, and to locate themselves wherever they can find residences. This freedom is causing a great increase to the Jewish population of the humbler classes.

A Grand Opportunity.

It is stated that over two hundred thousand Germans, mostly in independent circumstances, living in the south of Russia, are preparing to emigrate to the United States to avoid being drafted into the army. Taking the usual estimate that every adult is worth a thousand dollars to the State where he locates, this Russo-German host will add two hundred millions to productive industry of the States which they may select for their homes in this country.

Here is an opportunity for somebody in North Carolina, the Governor, or the Commissioners of Agriculture or somebody else, to take advantage of for inducing emigration to our State. If the fact is so and these people are really to leave Russia then the opportunity is one which cannot be too promptly embraced.

DAIRYING.—The wealth of some dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer, New York, is said to ship annually over 17,000,000 pounds of cheese and 900,000 pounds of butter—worth $2,500,000. Little Falls, New York, perhaps as much. St. Albans, Vt., ships 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in the market, $1,250,000. The village of Wellington, Ohio, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth $500,000. The products of the dairy are sold for cash, and hence the returns are quick. This industry enables the manufacturer to realize a large bulk of food into a small compass, through the two processes of feeding cows and manufacturing the productions.

Rhode Island has 2,019 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of nearly $50,000,000, and employing 56,450 hands, to whom are paid in wages yearly the sum of $23,707,613, or an average of about $450 each. The raw material used is valued at $76,715,970, and the value of products yearly is $134,439,975. There has been a large increase during the past year in the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing, and in the result of their business. There are 135 cotton factories, with a capital of $24,34,200, employing 22,574 hands, and yielding goods worth $38,927,960.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—The North Carolina Press Association held its annual meeting at Charlotte, last week. Major Gregory, late of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, delivered the address on the occasion. Col. W. L. Saunders, of the Raleigh *Observer*, was chosen President for the ensuing year. The Executive Committee is as follows: W. J. Yates, of Charlotte; R. M. Furman, of Asheville; R. T. Fulghum, of Raleigh; T. K. Bruner, of Salisbury, and J. P. Caldwell, of Raleigh. The Executive Committee will select the place for the next annual meeting.

The State Medical Convention, a synopsis of the proceedings of which appears in another column, assembled in this place on Tuesday last. Many of our citizens entertained them at their homes, and we are gratified to learn that all are delighted with their reception.

We are indebted to Drs. Manning, Foote and Picot for favors.

Dr. Foote presides with marked ability, and ranks high among the profession in the State. Much good will result from this session of the Association both to the Medical men and to the people at large.

A good many young graduates are here for examination, previous to becoming members of the Association.

GEN. LEACH'S letter, on our first page, will attract the attention of the reader.—Read it closely.

We have no fault to find with Hayes' Southern Policy, just now. But think the South had better bide its time, and perhaps, after a while, we will be able to see more clearly what this apparently friendly movement towards the South means.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was sworn in as an Attorney at Law of the New York bar, on the 18th.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET sailed from New York on the 17th, under sealed orders.

Since the induction of the new administration nearly six hundred employees have been dismissed from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Treasury Department, and there yet remains a sufficient force to perform the labors of the department. The wonder now is what these six hundred were ever needed for.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Treatment at an early stage may be made successful. For a medicine we give extract of Jamaica ginger in milk, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of milk; by giving them nothing else to drink for a day or two a cure may be effected.

The accounts received of the peach crop in New Jersey for the present year estimate that it will reach 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 baskets, and the farmers of the State are highly elated. It is proposed to repeat the experiment of shipping them to Europe this summer.

The local option bill has passed the Massachusetts Legislature. Section 2 allows druggists and apothecaries to sell alcohol and liquors only under a fourth-class license. Any city or town may vote on the first Tuesday in May, (but this year the first Tuesday), that licenses may be granted not to exceed one for each thousand inhabitants, exclusive of apothecaries, and licenses may be refused to persons unfit; nor is the law to be so construed as to compel licenses to be granted.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens has entirely recovered from his recent illness, though he hardly looks a well man. Naturally small he has wasted and shriveled, until in weight and size he is a feeble child. His face is of a yellow ivory tint, seamed and crossed with a net-work of fine wrinkles, but his little blue eyes have a snap and light of their own that sickness cannot destroy. He made a singular figure in the premo Court the other day, arguing before that august body seated in his arm-chair.

The Court of Appeals of New York has just rendered an important decision concerning the liability of banks for securities deposited with them. In 1869 Mrs. Matilda Yerkes deposited with the Pavs Jervis National Bank $2,000 in government bonds to be registered. Pending action in the matter the bank was robbed, and among the property stolen were Mrs. Yerkes' bonds. She brought suit to recover the value of the bonds and obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court. The bank took the case to the General Term, where the decision was sustained. The Court of Appeals now affirms the judgment of the courts below in all its points.

Don't forget to say "good morning." Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers, your servants—and say it cheerfully and with a smile. There is a kind of inspiration in every "good morning" heartily and smilingly spoken that helps to make home sweeter and work lighter. It really seems to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And, if this be true of the "good morning," it is also true of all kind, hearty greetings. They cheer the discouraged, rest the tired one, and somehow make the wheels of life run smoothly.

GOLD MINE.—A rich discovery of gold was made in the lower level at the shaft of the Findley gold mine, near Dahlonega.—It shows an astonishing yield of gold, and it is said, will pay $30 per ton.

[illegible] is taking steps to put an end [illegible], to punish the Mexican cattle thieves [illegible] have been so long marauding in Texas. [illegible] will order our troops to pursue them across the border if the thieving is not stopped. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"[illegible] the South is at peace with itself. President Hayes makes another strong bid for its favor by pledging the administration to the work of restoring actual as well as nominal peace with Mexico. Under Grant the cattle thieves were allowed to prey upon the Texan borders to their hearts' content, while the military occupied the disputed States, and the government allowed itself to be bull-dozed by its turbulent neighbor without so much as a protest. Mr. Hayes, however, shows a determination to bring the Mexicans up with a round turn, and if they fail to stop plundering of their own accord, to put an end to it for them. It is unnecessary to say that this is a democratic policy, and is none the less welcome because so long delayed."

The New York *Tribune*, Radical, twits tearful Jeremiahs who prophesied that everything would go to everlasting smash in Louisiana and South Carolina as soon as the troops were withdrawn, with advice to wipe their weeping eyes. In Louisiana the State credit is already shot up from 60 to 80 cents on the dollar, and is still buoyantly rising to par, and in South Carolina the tax rate has been reduced from 12 mills to 7 mills on the dollar.

So much for Democratic retrenchment and reform.—*Raleigh Observer.*

A CARD.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—RALEIGH, N. C., May 2.—In reply to the numerous applications made at this office for information in regard to the hatcheries established by this Department for the propagation of fish, by those desiring to learn the art, permit me to say through your columns that the call for one young man from each county was made under a misapprehension. We have now seven young men engaged in the work, and the Board does not feel warranted in increasing this number.

We hope to be able to place a large number of young shad in each of the principal streams of the State during this season. The work is being pushed as vigorously as practicable, and we are encouraged to believe that the result will demonstrate to our people the value and importance of this interest.

L. L. POLK,
Commissioner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Foreign dates of May 17, represent the success of the Turks and Circassians at Lookgoom and Kale as complete. They drove the Muscovite garrison and rond guards all over the district, chasing them to Galgaris, which they also burnt.

The Turks threaten to burn towns if forced to retire.

The Russians maintain their position in the neighborhood of Kars. A battle is expected shortly.

FRANCE.—There is just now a threatening crisis in the politics of France. The break between President McMahon and Minister Simon, growing out of the failure of the latter to prevent the repeal of the press law of 1875, resulting on Wednesday in resignation of the entire ministry, was followed by a declaration on the part of the Chamber of Deputies that the only cabinet which can secure peace and order must be free and resolved to act upon republican principles. Upon the heels of this comes the announcement of the selection of a cabinet headed by M. Fourton, who is suspected of strong Bonspartist tendencies.

Latest News.

From the Russian official account of the battle at Ardahan, it appears the place was stormed and taken. The outworks, its fortified citadel, 60 guns, immense stores of provisions and ammunition, and the camp formerly occupied by fourteen battallions of Turks lie at the feet of the Russian Czar. The Turks could not withstand the onslaught and fled, leaving a great number of their dead. The Russians lost one officer and fifty soldiers killed, four officers and 180 soldiers wounded.

On the 20th, at Kars, a bloody engagement took place at close quarters, and the Russians were obliged to retreat beaten, leaving on the field 300 corpses and a large number of wounded.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Information has been received at the Department of State from the Consul-General at Calcutta, that Capt. Henry Small, his sister, chief officer Dyer, and three seamen, of the American bark Edward Phinney, died suddenly of cholera, at Akyab, on the 25th of March last. The cholera has prevailed to an alarming extent in the district about Chittagong and on the islands along the coast, which were inundated by the great storm-wave on the 31st of October, 1876. More than fifty thousand deaths have been reported from cholera alone, and in addition to these there have been large numbers from pestilential fevers, attributed to the same general causes, the infection of the air and water by the decomposition of the multitudes of human beings and cattle which perished at that time. This state of things is likely to continue till the heavy rains carry off the remaining impurities.

The West Point graduates this year will number seventy-seven, the largest graduating class on record.

The Government, up to date, has disbursed over $34,000,000 of silver. There remains on hand $3,300,000.

The President will hereafter hear no verbal applications for office. They must be made in writing.

THE FOREST FIRES now raging in the Northern States are unusual there at this season, and in extent are without parallel in the history of such disasters. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin and upper Canada are the sufferers. The fires (due to long continued drought) have destroyed not only the forest trees, but buildings, and even several villages, driving scores of families from their homes. The total loss is thought to be very great, and fifty years at least will be required to repair the damage done by the destruction of forest trees.

Judge Willard's election to the chief justiceship of South Carolina is another evidence of the beneficent influence of the policy of pacification. Judge Willard is a Northern man, was a Union soldier, has been a Republican for years, and was placed on the bench by Republicans; yet he owes his promotion to a Democratic nomination inspired by Wade Hampton. Such a choice would have been impossible but for the present attitude of the Administration towards the South. It vindicates Northern trust in Southern honesty, and gives the lie to the charges of bad faith so freely made against Gov. Hampton, while a dead-lock in the Legislature made it impossible to give an earnest of his patriotic purposes.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SURRY COUNTY.—*Gleaned from the Mt. Airy Watchman.*—*Rail Road Meetings.*—In the Rail-Road meetings being held in Surry, the *Watchman* recommends joint discussions, for and against, so the people may be able to decide advisedly.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.—We last week heard of a very unusual incident in real life, in this county. It was the meeting of a brother and sister, he being 35 years old, and she being 31, for the first time in their lives. What makes it stranger still, is the fact that he was born and raised in the adjoining county of Stokes, while his sister was born and raised in Surry county. There was no obstacle to their meeting, and the only reason why they did not was the course of events.

DEATH.—The many friends of Mrs. NANNIE DAVIS, wife of J. W. Davis, Esq., will regret to learn that she departed this life on Friday morning last. She had been suffering for years with cancer of the breast, and leaves a husband and three children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. She was a consistent member of the Methodist hurch for many years.

SHOT.—A man by the name of Teague accidentally shot himself at a still house in Surry, near the Virginia line, on Sunday last, the ball penetrating his thigh.

Tobacco plants plenty in Surry.

APPOINTMENTS BY COMMISSIONERS.—The following persons were appointed assessors for the several townships in Surry:

Mt. Airy, J W Davis; Westfield, Lee Jessup; Pilot, S J Harrison; Eldora, R W Brinkley; Rockford, John G Burruss; Marsh, T F Anthony; Hotel, A B Galloway; Bryant W H Wolfe; Franklin, C C Mickle; Stewart's Creek, Sam. Sandifer; Dobson, Z V Hamlin.

The above were appointed also to meet, commission and form uniform board of assessment.

Mr. J J Setliff was appointed county examiner for Surry.

STOKES COUNTY.—Five persons committed to jail week before last.

The fruit crop will not be an entire failure in the Danbury section, though it will not be abundant.

Locusts have made their appearance in Stokes.

The *Reporter* says, not only the martins, but all other kinds of birds are remarkably scarce in that mountain region, and attributes it to an epidemic prevailing among the feathered tribe. In this section, birds are numerous, with the exception of martins.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The Court levied for the year 1877, the following taxes on the $100 valuation:

For State general purposes,	14½
For Asylums,	9
For Penitentiary,	6
For Schools,	8½
Total State Tax,	38
For County general fund;	51
For County deficiency,	51
	$1 65

POLL TAX.

For State,	30
For Schools,	25
For County General Fund,	50
For County Special Fund,	1 00
Total poll tax per capita,	$3 05

The subjects under B and C same for County as for State.

The following Assessors were appointed, to-wit:

Yadkin township,	J. Calvin Newsom.
Quaker Gap,	R. F. Moire
Peters Creek,	W. V. Shelton,
Snow Creek,	J. P. Reid.
Beaver Island,	M. T. Mitchell,
Sauratown,	W. A. Lash,
Meadow,	Joel Y. Allen.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

The Odd Fellows' display was the largest ever known in this State, at Salisbury.

The trees in capital square, Raleigh, and Lovejoy's grove, that were blown down, made 115 cords of wood.

A negro in Charlotte bet he could eat four dozen hard boiled eggs, did it, and then his friends laid him away in the grave yard.

Trains on the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad now run 40 miles an hour, making the distance between Portsmouth and Weldon, 80 miles, in two hours.—*News.*

Isaac Berry, colored, was recently convicted of wife-murder at Caswell court, and was sentenced to be hanged on the first day of June.

The Asheville *Citizen* learns that the peach trees of almost the entire section west of Pigeon river were killed by the severe weather of the past winter, a few trees in the coves of the mountains only being left uninjured.

By his will Mr. Bowman, whose decease in Florida we recorded a couple of weeks ago, left his estate amounting to some $250,000 or $300,000 to his relatives, most of whom, we believe, reside in Guilford county.—*Patriot.*

ROBBERIES.—The robbers seem to have turned loose all at once, last week, in Salisbury. Capt. Thomas Beall's Boarding House was entered, and Mr. Seaton Gales and Mr. J. J. Litchford, both of Raleigh, were robbed of money and clothes, railroad tickets, &c., amounting to near $250. The residence of Mr. P. P. Meroney was entered, but the thief was discovered and driven off. Mr. Halyburton's Bar was robbed of $28 in cash before 8 o'clock.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

TOWN DEBTS.—A correspondent of the Raleigh *Observer* gives the following summary of the debts of the towns of the State:

Fayetteville, $210,000.
Raleigh, $150,000.
Salisbury, clear of debt.
Greensboro, $3,000.
Charlotte, $29,000.
Wilmington, $355,000.
Newbern only a few thousand dollars.
Salem, $737.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: By a sweeping order from U. S. Marshal Douglass *all* the Deputies in his District are to consider themselves dismissed on and after the 30th of June, the close of the fiscal year of Judicial Department. This will be a cause for rejoicing in many quarters, only one thing remaining to make this joy complete, and we understand this is to be done—the removal of Douglass himself at the same time.

The congregation at the African Methodist Church, in Raleigh, was thrown into a most frenzied state of excitement Sunday evening by the pranks of a dissatisfied member thereof, who first hurled a rock through the window and afterwards attacked a man by the name of Manly at the church, knocking him senseless with a pair of brass knuckles, and sprawling another by the name of Cook who came to Manly's assistance.—*Observer.*

An old gentleman eighty-four years of age, came to Raleigh a few days since from his home twenty-five miles distant, with a load of flour for sale. He is rather a remarkable man in his way. He never took a chew of tobacco, never took a drink of spirits, never smoked, has always led a life of perfect morality, and never bought a pound of meat, meal or flour in his life. He is as hale and vigorous yet as an oak, attends to all of his own business, and expects to do so for years to come.—*News.*

FORT MACON TO BE DISMANTLED.—We have information of the fact that orders have been received for the dismantling of Fort Macon.—All the troops will be removed and the garrison left in charge of an ordinance sergeant. The abandonment of post at Morganton has also been ordered, so that North Carolina will be left without troops. This is done in pursuance of the design of the War Department to concentrate the forces, abolishing the one, two and three company posts and massing them together in large number.—*News.*

PORTRAITS AND POSTAGE STAMPS.—The bust on the one-cent stamp represents Franklin; twos, Jackson; threes, Washington; fives, Taylor; sixes, Lincoln; sevens, Stanton; tens, Jefferson; twelves, Clay; fifteens, Webster; twenty-fours, Scott; thirties, Hamilton; nineties, Perry. The seven, the twelve and the twenty-four-cent stamps are not issued, but many of them are in circulation.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances. Give it a trial. Every Druggist keeps it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

West Virginia has the largest and most valuable body of timber of any State in the Union. Prof. Fontaine estimates that the area still covered by forests is between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres, and that the value of the surplus exportable timber is fully $77,000,000 as it stands in the forests. The oak, walnut, cherry, ash, poplar, maple, elm, sycamore, and locust attain a size there not surpassed on the American continent.

DIED,

In this place, on the 17th inst., Mrs. HENRIETTA SPAUGH, relict of the late Benjamin Spaugh, aged 62 years 2 months and 27 days.

In Winston, on Tuesday the 23rd inst., Mrs. EMMA GOOLSBY, m. s. Spaugh. The deceased leaves a bereaved husband and three small children to mourn her loss.

In this county, near Bethel, on the 15th inst., Mr. THOMAS LASHMIT, aged 68 years.

Suddenly, in Yadkin County, on the 12th inst., Mrs. TESH, wife of Moses Tesh.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to the citizens of Winston Township, that I will list taxes at the Court-House, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of June.

In Salem, at my office, on Friday, the 8th and Monday the 11th of June.

At John Masten's, on Tuesday, the 12th of June.

I call upon all citizens to meet me on said days at said places and times, from 8 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock, P. M.

By calling on myself at my office in Salem, or C. S. Hauser, at the Clerk's office, in Winston, you may procure a sheet containing a list of all taxable property, which will be of no small advantage to you, as you can make out your tax before you come.

AUGUSTUS TOOLE,
Appointed Assessor by County Commissioners,
For Winston Township.

May 18, 1877.-2t.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE PLOWS

Just received. Casting for every part of plows always on hand at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Splendid Lot of Medium Cultivators

and also CASSIMERES and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Clover, Orchard Grass & Millet Seed

just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Weeders and IRON RAKES AT WOMMACK & CO'S.

MRS. J. E. MICKEY has just received a New and Fashionable Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of

BLACK HERNANI,

both plain and fancy.

SUMMER CALICO, best quality.
WHITE PIQUE.
PIQUE WELTS.
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.

Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

POOR GOODS
ARE EXPENSIVE
AT ANY PRICE.
BEST GOODS
ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

FOLDING KITES at the BOOKSTORE.

FURNITURE!

A. C. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of

CHAIRS,

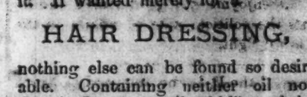
among which will be found CHAIRS of every description: CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of

NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!



I manufacture and keep on hand the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.

I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the skin, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

ALWAYS READY

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. H. A. Hauser, the accommodating salesman, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market rates.

E. C. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND SLUM & CO.

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,

At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road West of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove Pipes, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th, 1877.—3m3

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of persons, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in its worst forms. Such symptoms as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Low Spirits, &c., &c. Out of 20,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold in bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Prepared by Dr. W. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own door.

In addition to my large stock of NEW FALL GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

THE MARKETS.

REVISED WEEKLY BY E. H. FRIES & CO.
SALEM, N. C.

BEEF AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	9 to 12
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	10 to 12
Hams,	12 to 15
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1 00
Wheat,	$1 30 to 1 90
Oats,	60 to 65
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	4 50 to 5 00
Meal, " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 2 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 2 00
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	60 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	50 to 60
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 50
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	11 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	50 to 60
" syrup,	80 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	8½ to 10
Black Pepper, ground,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	15 to 20
Candy, in box,	15 to 15½
Higgins Soap, per bar,	8 to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	6 to 7½
OILS:	
Lamp Oil, (low grade)	40 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 1 50
Castor,	1 00 to 1 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 60
" " 8d,	3 85
" " 6d,	4 10
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 3
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	5
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	90 to 1 00
" Sheeting, A	8
" B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	6 00 to 9 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 15 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Fine,	12 00 to 15 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS:	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 5 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF:	
Common	8 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
Old wrappers, common	15 00 to 20 00
" " good	25 00 to 30 00
" " Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" " Extra	45 00 to 60 00

RICHMOND.—Tobacco, $ 10 a $ 50; Wheat, 1 30 a 1 60; the very best, 1 75 a 1 80; Corn, 68 a 69.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 17.—Bacon, 9½ a 11; flour, 9 00 a 9½; wheat, 92 00; corn, 90; oats, 60; lard, 12; whisky, rye, 2 50, corn, 2 00; apple brandy, 2 25.

CHARLOTTE, May 18.—Corn, 85 a 90; oats, 65 a 60; flour, 4½ a 5 00 per sack; whiskey, $1 40; brandy, $2 00; bacon, 9½ a 10.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Flour very dull and 10 a 25c lower, mainly on medium grades, closing dull; super Western and State, 6c 90 a 7 10; Southern, heavy and unchanged. Wheat, 1c dull and nominally 2 a 3c lower, and shippers holding off, light City Milling in demand, mainly to fill pressing flour contracts; wheat nominal. Corn 1 a 2c lower; yellow Southern, 66c; white Southern, 70c. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street and Western super, 6 75 a 7 25; extra, 6 a 6 50; family, 8 25 a 10 50. City Mills super, nothing done; extra, 6 00 a 7 00; family, 8 25 a 9 00. Wheat firmer, but not materially changed; Pennsylvania red, 1 00 a 1 02; Maryland red, 1 00 a 1 02; Southern, 1 00 a 1 05; amber, 1 01 a 1 05. Southern corn, 1 75 a 1 85; amber, 61 a 62. Southern corn, fairly active and lower.

Summer School.

MRS. E. E. and MISS F. E. HOUTS will open their SUMMER SCHOOL in Kernersville, N. C., on May 14th.

Besides the regular English branches, French and Music, both Piano and Organ will be taught. Particular attention will be paid to Vocal Music.

For particulars concerning board and tuition, apply to the above.

April 12, 1877.—3m.

NOTICE.

On the 1st day of April, 1877, the firm heretofore existing and known as Ebert & Co., consisting of E. A. Ebert and R. L. Patterson, was dissolved by mutual consent; E. A. Ebert becoming sole owner and proprietor, all settlements to be made with and by him.

The business will be continued at the old stand, where the public will find a complete and seasonable line of goods, perfect in every department, and at bottom prices.

E. A. EBERT.

SOMETHING NEW!

"DOMESTIC FASHION PATTERNS."

As Agent for the best and most fashionable Paper Patterns (Superseding all Tissue Patterns), I am prepared to furnish Paper Patterns for any style garment for Ladies, Misses and Children, or suit, for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady sending for a Pattern may rest assured the latest style Paper Pattern will be sent her free of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

MAY 24, 1877.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE SPRING SESSION OF SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY will close with an Entertainment on the morning of Wednesday, May 30th. A Cantata will be performed at night.

The Richmond & Danville Rail Road Company and its branches in North Carolina will sell to visitors round trip tickets to Salem at 6 cts per mile, from the 28th to 30th, good for five days.

Said tickets to be recognized by conductors and secure free return, must be signed by the President of the Institution.

Papers will please confer a favor by copying.

TAXES.—List your taxes. See notice.

ICE is selling at 3 cents per pound.

THE measles have about disappeared in this section.

GREEN PEAS are beginning to make their appearance.

PAINT.—The residence of our pastor, Rev. A. L. Oerter, is being repainted.

THE SALEM MUSICAL SOCIETY have adjourned for the summer months.

B. Y. HAYES of Vienna, will permanently locate in Winston.

THE MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY observed Whit Monday as a holiday.

THE PAINTER'S BRUSH is beginning to be used more liberally in our town.

A FEW CHERRIES have been offered in our market. First of the season.

THERMOMETERS for several days past registered from 90 to 95 degrees in the shade.

THE CORNET BAND leaves to-day, Thursday, for Bethany High School Commencement.

MALE ACADEMY.—Closing exercises of Moravian Male Academy, will take place about the 1st of June.

STRAWBERRIES are in the market quite plentiful. They are now bringing from 10 to 20 cts. per quart, but will soon be lower in price.

DEAD.—One of our citizens lost a fine mocking bird last week which was said to be 14 years old and valued at $50.

WINSTON PUBLIC SCHOOL will close on June 1st. F. D. L. Messer and J. F. McQuiston teachers.

SEE new advertisement of R. A. Wommack & Co. A large number of the Remington Mowers and Rakes constantly on hand. Also the celebrated Dixie Plows.

A GRIST MILL will be put in operation at the Old Factory, at an early day. A large frame addition for storage purposes has also been erected.

MR. L. N. CLINARD was re-elected Secretary of the Board of Town Commissioners for the ensuing year. A better selection could not have been made.

THE AMATEUR BASE-BALLISTS style themselves the I. X. L. S. Cannot the older boys start an adult club? Some have spoken to us favoring the move.

A SABBATH SCHOOL was organized at Waughtown last Sunday. Also one at Friendship.—Both have quite a large number of scholars, and an able corps of teachers.

IRON ORE.—Our old friend, Jack Ring, removed from this to Yadkin County, ploughed up some rich Iron Ore, of which he sent us a specimen.

HUMBUGS.—One of our citizens in reply to an advertisement of Japenese Silk handkerchiefs sent an order for sample, and was more fully convinced when he saw the article of the humbugery which is so extensively practiced upon the people throughout the country.

BROADWAY TOWNSHIP TAX LISTING.—I will attend at Broadway School House, Friday, June 1st; At Nixon's Shop, Waughtown, Saturday, June 2nd. At Hopewell, Tuesday, June 5th, for the purpose of listing the taxable property of the township.

C. T. PORE, Assessor.

A REPORT is current here that a child living in the upper portion of this county, was stung by a seventeen year locust last week, from the effects of which death ensued. Seventeen years ago a similar instance is said to have occurred, though many seem to doubt these insects being possessed of a sting.

NIGHTWATCH AND POLICE.—Proposals have been issued by the Board of Commissioners of Salem for a Nightwatchman and Police Officer combined, for the term of one year from the 1st of June next. Full specifications of the duties to be performed, &c., can be seen by reference to posted handbills.

On last Sunday Rev. W. F. Lutz preached at Hopewell, Davidson County. He will preach there every third Sunday, for a year, commencing last Sunday. At his next meeting he proposes to commence a Bible class, which he will meet with occasionally, and offer instruction.

WOMMACK & CO.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF THE

REMINGTON MOWERS AND HORSE RAKES.

Every machine warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see them. They are headquarters on PLOWS. Full line of the DIXIE PLOWS, also the Remingtons, both cast and steel.

All are warranted to be made of best materials.

May 24, 1877.-2t.

STORM.—Quite a severe one experienced here Tuesday afternoon.

THE 4TH OF JULY is fast approaching, and a programme similar to last year is being spoken of by our young men.

THE COLORED DISTRICT SCHOOL will have an examination at the African Church to-night, Thursday. No pains have been spared to render the exercises interesting by the efficient teachers.

NEW STORES.—Mr. R. A. Jenkins has opened a Confectionery at his old stand on Main street.

A new store has also been opened at the corner of new Shallowford Street.

THE OLD FOLKS CONCERT will be given at the Presbyterian Church, by the members, on Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week. The proceeds are for beneficent purposes, and we hope a liberal patronage will be given.

MR. NEAL DOW, the temperance lecturer, did not put in an appearance Friday night, owing, we learn to the failure in fulfilling previous engagements. Mr. D. is a talented and spirited advocate for the cause and many regretted his non-arrival.

WARM WEATHER is now upon us and our citizens would do well to cleanse all filthy places on their premises, for the promotion of health during the heated term. Look well to your yards as well as cellars. Lime is a good disinfectant.

ELDER GOLD filled the pulpit of Baptist Church last Wednesday evening, selecting for his text a portion of the 17th chapter of Matthew.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE KERR, addressed the members of same Church on Thursday evening, in his usual felicitous manner.

THE GRAVEYARD.—Never, heretofore, has it become necessary to station a police officer at the Graveyard, in this place. Such a scene was witnessed last Sunday, we regret to say it, in order to restrain the unbecoming conduct of some who are in the habit of congregating then and there, and to preserve the order due the day and the resting place of the departed.

WHO can beat Mr. John A. Jones, of Davidson county, at the duck egg curiosity?—He found a duck egg of unusual large size, and thinking it had two yolks, he broke it to examine it, and found that within the yolk of this egg was contained another perfect egg with firm shell; within the yolks of this inner egg, was also another perfect egg, thus being three perfect eggs in one.

HON. WM. M. ROBBINS delivered an excellent address at the court-house on the political issues of the day. Mr. Robbins is always looking after the interests of his constituents, and an abler and more attentive Representative this District has never been favored with.

We were pleased to see Mr. Robbins apparently in the enjoyment of good health, and he represents the political state of affairs in the District as all right.

BY ACTION of the E. Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, Rev. Wm. A. Lutz, has been appointed to take charge of Forsyth mission, and to look after the interests of members in and around Salem and Winston. Members living in either of these places will confer a favor by dropping him a card at Winston, stating where they reside or may be found.

MT. AIRY.—This is a charming village, of about 700 people, perched up among the Blue Ridge mountains. Its dwellings are beautiful and its stores are very capacious. A large barter business is carried on with the mountain people. Goods are hauled from Salem and Winston forty miles, and from the Virginia and Tennessee R. R. forty-seven miles. A narrow-gauge road is to be built from Greensboro. Major Atkinson is here attending to the survey. Such a road will make this a great centre of trade, and develop a rich section of country, by the way.—*Orphan's Friend.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. Carter and lady, from Madison, are on a visit to her former home.

MRS. EARLY and her mother left for their home near Hillsville, Va., Wednesday.

We saw upon our streets Wednesday, our young friend C. H. Mendell, of Charlotte.

MR. [illegible] left Monday for the Mt. Airy, White Sulphur Springs, on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Robbins, of the *Randolph Regulator*, in company with Dr. Lemly, called Tuesday, and reported the Randolph as right side up.

Rev. L. J. Mack, a native of Friedberg, arrived with his family on the Saturday evening train, from the Indian Station, where he has been laboring in the Mission cause for upwards of thirty years. He is at present stopping with his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Vogler, whom he has not seen for twenty years.

Proceedings of Court.

WEDNESDAY.—In the case of State vs. Joseph Yokely, the defendant was fined $25 and costs.

John Ellis and Emily Banner were sentenced to the Penitentiary two years for purloining a hog of Wm. Parabee.

Jacob Wilson was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for stealing chickens of P. A. Wilson.

James Gant *alias* James Henderson goes to the Penitentiary five years. Wheat was at the bottom of it.

In State vs Harris Stafford and John Lanier, assault and battery, fined $5 and costs.

State vs. John Lemly and Harris Stafford, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

E. L. Linebach was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, for helping himself to another person's cotton.

THURSDAY.—Richmond M. Pearson, Jr., was admitted as an attorney, and his name ordered to be enrolled.

The case of W. W. McCanless vs. H. W. Reynolds was removed to Davidson.

Other business, of no interest to our readers, was transacted.

FRIDAY.—Wm. B. Carter vs. Martin Grogan. All issues in favor of Plaintiff, and damages assessed at $354.

State vs. Thaddeus Davis. Burglary Trial postponed till Monday. Sheriff ordered to summion an extra Jury of fifty.

Henry Oak was released from imprisonment. Oath of insolvency taken.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY was occupied with the case of Thaddeus Davis for robbing the Jewelry Store of Welfare & Co., in this place. Messrs. Dobson and Glenn for State and Messrs. Rayle and R. M. Pearson for the defendant. Found guilty of Burglary and Larceny, and an appeal prayed to Supreme Court.

TUESDAY.—John Williams was sentenced to the State prison for twelve months for stealing a horse from Mr. Sapp, of Kernersville.

Moses Motley goes to the State prison 2 years for larceny of tobacco.

State vs. L. D. Lambeth. Defendant found guilty and pays $5 and costs.

State vs. Wm. B. and J. H. Stype. A witness for the State called and failed.

State vs. Joseph Walker, Sarah Walker and Jacob Newsom,—assault and battery,—continued.

State vs. Chris. Cumbo, 2 cases assault and battery. Sentenced to imprisonment in County jail two and one-half months for first, and six months for second offence.

Carter McCain, col., charged with forgery, and who was removed from the jail on account of sickness, has died.

State Medical Convention.

The State Medical Association met in Music Hall, in this place, on Tuesday morning, May 22nd, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. G. A. Foote.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Bishop DeSchweinitz of the Moravian Church, after which the members of the Convention were welcomed by Col. R. L. Patterson, President Foote responded.

Dr. L. J. Picot was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The meeting was then declared ready for business. The roll of members was called by the Secretary, and 23 responded.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Credentials:—Drs. J. F. Shaffner, Hugh Kelly, G. G. Smith, E. S. Foster and D. T. Haigh.

On Finance.—Drs. H. T. Bahnson, C. J. O'Hagan and Eugene Grissom.

Several interesting statements of complicated diseases were made by Drs. Payne and O'Hagan.

Dr. H. E. T. Manning, of Baltimore, offered the use of the columns of the Maryland Medical Journal to the Association. Dr. O'Hagan returned thanks, and Dr. Manning was invited to a seat on the floor by Dr. Satchwell.

Some discussion in regard to the State Board of Health then took place, without any final action.

A motion to appoint a Committee of five to memorialize Congress to allow Quinine to enter our ports free of duty, was carried, but subsequently reconsidered, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of this Association, the present tariff on quinine is unjust, onerous and cruel to the needy poor, to whom it is a necessary of life, and that in view of the present revision of the tariff, an opportunity is now presented of giving Quinine duty free, to the country, our senators and representatives in Congress are requested to use their utmost endeavors to have the tariff removed. The Committee are Drs. Satchwell, Duffy, Graham, Picot and Hill.

Dr. Shaffner, from the Committee on credentials, recommended that the Pee Dee Medical Association be received as an auxiliary to this Association, and that their delegates, Drs. Patterson and Anderson be recognized.

Dr. Jos. Hollingsworth, of Mt. Airy, Drs. R. W. Glenn of Greensboro, and Dr. Beverly Jones of Forsyth, were amitted to membership.

Other business matters, of no special interest to the general reader, were transacted, and on motion of Dr Hyatt adjourned until 2½ o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Association together at 2½ o'clock, Dr. Towles acting as Secretary.

On a call for remarks, Dr. Kelly of Statesville responded for his section, stating that the health of his community for the past 12 months had been good, &c., and cited some instances of cures effected by him under disadvantageous circumstances.

A letter was presented from the Arkansas Medical Association in regard to some disagreement in that body, which had caused a secession of a part of its members, and asking that the N. C. Medical Association do not recognize the seceders. Laid on the table.

Dr. Grissom, Sup. of State Insane Asylum at Raleigh, then proceeded to read an able and exceedingly interesting paper on Epilepsy.—Referred to Committee on Publication.

Dr. Payne then presented several copies of the Virginia Medical Journal, with his endorsement, as a valuable Journal. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. McRae of Fayetteville, for handsomely bound copies of the proceedings of last Convention. Adjourned to 8½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Foote in the Chair; Dr. Picot, Secretary. President read note from Dr. Manning offering to publish and send to each member of the Association proceedings of the same, free of charge.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell the thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. Manning.

Drs. Hyatt and Duffy reported some very remarkable cases of Epilepsy.

Dr. Bahnson read letter from Dr. McKee tendering his resignation to the Association, which, on motion, was accepted, and the thanks of the Association tendered for past services.

On motion of Dr. Grissom, Dr. T. B. Edwards of the Virginia Medical Society, was invited to a seat on the floor. Dr. Edwards accepted.

Committee on Nominations.—Drs. Satchwell, Graham, Hyatt, Patterson, Kelly and Towles.

Committee on Credentials recommended Adam B. Wright to become a member. Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 23d, 9 o'clock.

Association called to order by President.—38 present.

A note from Dr. Hines of Raleigh, asking to be excused, on account of sickness in his family.

Report of the Committee on State Board of Health, reported through its Chairman, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, who read a paper full of useful advice, admonitions and earnest appeals for the advancement of the health of our State. It should be published for the benefit of every one throughout the State.

It was moved and carried that Dr. Satchwell be relieved from dues to this society for life, and Dr. Geo. A. Foote for two years, as a slight testimonial of regard of the Association for their earnest endeavors towards the passage of the bill constituting this Association a "State Board of Health". After much discussion a Committee was appointed to draft a plan for the government and complete organization of the State Board. The following Committee was appointed: Drs. Payne, O'Hagan, Hyatt, Satchwell, Kirby and Alston.

Committee reported as follows: Recommends the appointment of a sub-committee, as follows: Dr. Satchwell, Chairman; Dr. Wood, Secretary; Drs. Graham, Duffy, Hines and Foot.

Dr. Graham read a paper, explaining his treatment of diseases of women, which was referred to Publication Committee.

Dr. Grissom announced the death of Dr. W. G. Hill, of Raleigh; and Dr. O'Hagan, the death of Dr. Thomas Duffy, of Rutherford. Committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, as follows: Drs. Grissom, Johnson, O'Hagan and Faison.

Committee on Medical Colleges in North Carolina reported through Dr. Holmes. Report adopted, and ordered that the Legislature be petitioned to rescind the charter of Edinboro Medical College in Robeson County.

Drs. Edwards of Virginia, and Manning of Baltimore, being called upon, responded in short congratulatory addresses, expressing good wishes to the N. C. Medical Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr Hall in the Chair. Dr. Picot Secretary. The report of the Committee on Finance showed the indebtedness of the Society to be $241, with assets of $900. All deficiencies, it was thought would be fully met by the close of the session. Dr. Hall moved to rescind Art 8, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, and that all delinquencies for dues, be remitted. Lost.

Committee on Credentials reported 14 names for membership. Report adopted and the names enrolled.

Committee on Time and Place of Meeting next year reported as follows:

Goldsboro is recommended as the place, and the 2nd Tuesday of May, 1878.

Concord, Greensboro and Raleigh were proposed but the report of the committee was finally adopted in regard to the above. A reconsideration was moved, but failed to pass.

Committee for Selection of Subject for Discussion at next meeting was appointed as follows: Drs. Alston, Hicks and Graham.

Committee on Medical Irregularities: Drs. Duffy, Lewis, Holmes, E. Burke Haywood, Hines and McKee.

The appointment of delegates to the Maryland Medical Society, and Virginia Medical Society was referred to committee on Nominations.

Report of Obituary Committee postponed until evening.

Nothing further the Society adjourned to 9 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After Dr. Shaffner's address and a few minutes recess in the Public Square, at the Promenade Concert, Dr. Foote called the Society to order at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Dr. Kelly, Dr. W. P. Mallett was admitted to membership.

Obituary Committee reported through its Chairman, Dr. Grissom. The reports were referred to Committee on Publications, and copies sent to the families of the deceased.

In this connection, Dr. Grissom read a memoir of Dr. Hill, prepared by Dr. R. Haywood, of Raleigh. The thanks of the Society were tendered to the author.

Dr. Shaffner's address was referred to Committee on Publications.

Dr. Alston, Chairman of Committee of Subject for discussion, reported as follows: Diptheria, and its treatment. Dr. Charles Duffy, Jr., of Newbern, was appointed Essayist by the President.

Moved that the salary of the Secretary which was $100, be taken away entirely, and that he be hereafter entitled to mileage and non payment of dues, so long as secretary. Carried.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m., Thursday.

PERSONALS.

Among the members of the Society who attract most attention, may be mentioned Dr. Geo. A. Foote, of Warrenton. He is a gentleman of elegant manner, and high accomplishments, and ranks as one of the finest Physicians in the State. This is the estimate placed upon him by the profession, and they are best qualified to judge. We are told that his valedictory address will be distinguished for ability, research and much interest. It will be upon a subject of great interest—Hypodermic Medication. He seems to be universally popular, as a genial, whole-souled gentleman, learned, skillful physician. From the reputation he has gained as presiding officer, and his well known qualifications as a business man, he is regarded as possessing superior fitness for administrative duties and executive functions.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, Sup. of the Insane Asylum is deservedly popular, as a physician and a gentleman. His attainments place him in the front ranks of his noble and self sacrificing profession. The Doctor has many friends here as well as throughout the State.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, is widely known as a gentleman of great attainments in his profession. He is an earnest and successful worker for the advancement of his profession.

Among the prominent and active members of the Society, besides our resident physicians, of whom we are justly proud, we noticed Drs. Grissom, Foote, Satchwell, O'Hagan, Wood, Graham, Lucky, Hyatt, Haigh, Kelly, Kirby, Alston and Payne. There were upwards of fifty members present and were as fine looking and intellectual a body of men as we have seen in many a day.

DR. SHAFFNER'S Address before the Society, in Academy Chapel on last evening, was one of the best we have ever heard from the Doctor. In reviewing the progress of the Science of Medicine, in a short hour's time, we were pleased to hear so much information given in a style both comprehensive and interesting. It was a real literary treat, and the round of applause given at the close, evinced the satisfaction of the large and intelligent audience.

THE CORNET BAND treated the citizens of Salem and Winston to a grand serenade in their Band chariot drawn by six fine bays, driven by Mr. A. Fogle.

The Promenade Concert was a pleasant affair. Being a beautiful moonlight night, hundreds of ladies, gents and children enjoyed the delightful entertainment.

D. R. LEAK. WILSON T. A. WILSON

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warranted. Address

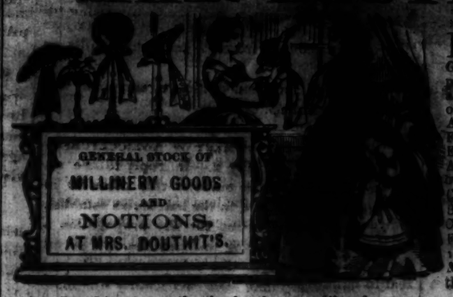
LEAK & WILSON,

June 27, 1876. WILSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS, NOTIONS, COLOGNES, FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM,
FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

Prescription Department

filled with the best selected material.

Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[SIGNED]

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Druggist and Pharmacist.

WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 6th, 1877.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

The largest stock of

LAMPS

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C.,—No. 10.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of John M. Stafford, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, for payment on or before the 8th day of March, 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward at once and settle.

GEORGE E. NISSEN,
FRANK P. STAFFORD,
Executors of John M. Stafford, deceased.

Forsyth County, N. C., March 8, 1877.—10-6wpd.

THE NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

PRICES REDUCED!

Future CASH Prices Established.

No. 5, no cover..... Cash
No. 6, with cover..... "
No. 9, " drop leaf and 2 drawers..... "

Extra Attachments Free!

A. M. [illegible]
Salem, N. C.

General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, "as cheap and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES."

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

SHOE SHOP.

JOSEPH KNAUSS

IS prepared, at all times, to make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES

at his old stand, opposite the Salem Hotel. [illegible] absent from his shop, work left at the BOOKSTORE will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 22. 1877-3.

Poetry.

Advice to Boys.

Whatso'er you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might,
Never be a *little* true,
Or a *little* in the right.
Trifles even
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all things,
Great or small things,
Be as thorough as you can.

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it, and with all your might,
Let your prayers be strong and true,
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Pray in all things,
Great and small thing;
God will hear and answer too.
Trust him ever;
Doubt him never;
Then he'll show what He can do.

The Secrets of Masonry.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The story is told of a Mason's wife,
Who plagued him almost out of his life
To learn the secret—whatever it be—
The mystic words of Masonry.
Said he, "Now, Mary, if I should tell
The awful words I know very well
When you get mad, my darling dear,
You'll rip them out that all may hear."
Said she, "Oh, Edward, Never! Never!
They'll rest in my heart's recess forever!
Tell me, Edward, and never more
Shall I scold, or fret, or slam the door;
And I'll try to be quiet with all my might,
No matter what hour you come at night."
No man, unless he were made of wood,
Could resist an offer so fair and good;
So he said, "Now, Mary, my woe or weal
Depends on the words I am about to reveal."
"Oh, Ned," she answered, "you may depend,
I'll keep the secret till life shall end."
Said he, "The secret that Masonry screens—
The awful words are—Pork and Beans!"
Scarcely a week had passed away,
When Mary got mad, and what did she say?
She shouted out that all may hear,
"Pork and beans! I've got you there!"

Humorous.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why are some people like eggs?—Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

What is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child?—One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

What is that which no man wants, and yet which, if any man has, he would not part with for untold wealth?—A bald head.

What is the difference between a crockery-dealer and a cabinet-maker?—One sells tea-sets and the other sells settees.

Why is either House of Congress like a person afflicted with the influenza?—Sometimes the ayes (eyes) have it and sometimes the noes (nose.)

What is the difference between a tunnel and a speaking-trumpet?—One is hollowed out and the other hollowed in.

To what port is a man sailing when he is like an importunate lover?—When he is bound to Havre.

What class of men are always open to conviction?—Those who have violated the law.

Why is a peacock like the figure 9?—It is nothing without its tail.

When do two and two make more than four?—When they make 22.

Why is a note in bank like a blade of grass?—It matures by falling due (dew.)

How many peas are there in a pint?—One *p*.

Why is a man who lets houses likely to have a good many cousins?—Because he has tenants.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness?—The one is the sale of effects, and the other the effects of a sail.

Whose best works are most trampled on?—A shoemaker's, because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

What trees are those which, when burnt up, are exactly what they were before?—Ashes.

Why is your shadow like false friends?—Because it stays by you only in sunshine.

What is that from which if you take the whole, a part will remain?—Wholesome.

When is a man given to lying compelled to keep his word?—When no one will take it.

Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?—Because he has been to sea.

An Auctioneer's Readiness.

There is a story told of one of New York's best auctioneers which illustrates the value to a crier of ready wit. He was selling a lot of Eastern curiosities, among which was an ancient cimeter. A countryman, with mouth agape stood among the bidders.

"Here, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, picking up the cimeter, and keeping one eye on the countryman, "is a valuable relic—the sword with which Balaam smote the ass."

The countryman stared and pressed forward. "Are you sure it is the very sword?" he asked.

"No question about it whatever, it is the identical sword," replied the auctioneer, soberly. "See, here are the marks," pointing to some Saracenic characters engraved on the blade.

"But," said the countryman, grinning, and with a twinkle of anticipated triumph in his eye "you know Balaam, according to Scripter, didn't have any sword; he only wished for one."

"That's what I say," was the ready retort, in an impatient tone, "and this is the very sword he wished for.

Agricultural.

Golden Millet.

To the Editor of the Raleigh News:

SIR:—Having written by request last season, several articles regarding Golden Millet, giving my experience regarding its nature, culture, &c., and lately having inquiries from your State, I will, if you will allow me the space, give for the benefit of your farmer patrons, my knowledge of this wonderful grass.

First, it will grow in almost any climate or soil. It is sown broad-cast as wheat or oats, three-quarters to one bushel to the acre, just the same as oats, cut as hay or cut as grain, and tied in bundles, which is a nicer way especially if you wish to thresh for seed.

It matures in ten to twelve weeks, growing five to eight feet high. It produces three to five tons of hay and fifty to one hundred bushels of seed to the acre, does better in wet extremes than any crop I have any knowledge of; will never fall down or waste, winds and rains do not prostrate it, will stand two or three weeks after it is ripe and wait the coming of the harvester. Do not be in a hurry to cut it; let it mature well.

As a food for all stock I know not its equal. All eat it eagerly and thrive on its nutritious qualities. I have never seen anything as good for milk cows, if well cut before feeding.—Fowls that eat the seed will lay the year round.

I would advise any brother farmer who can get pure seed to sow it, but be sure you do not get the old common millet or Hungarian. It is the very thing to insure an abundant crop of excellent hay for winter feeding. I am sure those who have been in the habit of sowing corn for fodder will do so no more when once they try the golden millet.

Another great recommendation is, it is a great fertilizer. It leaves the ground in a loose, mellow condition and free from every other growth. It literally smothers out every weed, &c. By sowing as soon as the danger of frost is over you can save a crop and turn under a crop on same piece of ground in one season.—One rain after it is up is sufficient to insure a fair yield. I have friends who have sold enough to more than pay for the land on which it was grown in one crop.

I have paid as high as $4.50 per bushel, but it can be had at about $2 now. I would willingly pay $10, if it could not be had for less.—It is the best crop to raise for profit or for use I have ever tried. I have not a single objection to it except that it takes labor to save it.—In cutting from good ground it will require from ten to twelve hands to bind after a machine, and they will have hard work to keep up if the machine runs constantly. When once ripe it is easily saved, and does not spoil easily that is, it is not hard to cure.

Respectfully, WM. JOHNSON.
Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 8, 1877.

A Georgia Farmer's Experience.

The Columbus, (Ga.,) *Enquirer* gives the following as the experience of the Georgia Farmer. We think it is also the experience of the North Carolina Farmer: "I am poor because I buy more than I sell. In the first place I buy a part of my meat from the North-west, my fish comes from Portland, for the taking of which the Mainelander receives a bounty from the Government. My onion sets and all my garden seeds I buy from Michigan. I sold the wool from eighteen sheep at 37½ cents per lb. to an agent of a hat manufacturing company at Reading, Pa. Four months thereafter I bought a hat from the same company, paying at the rate of six dollars a pound for the wool. The hide of a buck I sold at five cents per lb. It went to Elmira, New York, was tanned, send back, and I bought it at 35 cents per lb., and it weighed more than it did when I sold it. My ax-handles come from Delaware; my pen, ink and paper from New York. Am I the only fool in Georgia?

Corn Culture.

The main object to be aimed at is to keep it clean from the time it is first worked until ready to lay by; but as we have frequently stated, we decidedly oppose the use of the plough after the plants get to be of the height of 9 or 12 inches. Then it should be replaced by the cultivator, by the use of which the breaking and tearing of the lateral roots is avoided. These feeders undoubtedly stretch out several feet in every direction, and as the pabulum which they appropriate for assimilation and the building up of the plant is taken in at their extremities, of course any plan of cultivation pursued which systematically breaks up these feeders several times during the growth of the crop, must cause a diminished yield, proportioned to the injury thus inflicted.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.—*Toledo, May* 1.—The *Blade* publishes a comprehensive crop report gathered from observation in about 300 places in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The tenor of all the reports is highly gratifying. In all the wheat growing districts the prospect is unusually good, better than has been known for years. Many call it the best ever known. Preparations are being made everywhere for the planting of an uncommonly large acreage of corn. The meadows everywhere look well, and the hay prospects are fine. Apples and small fruits will be abundant.

The German population of New York is estimated at 250,000. Of this number 80,000 are set down as Protestants, 60,000 as Catholics, 50,000 as Jews, and 50,000 as unclassified. The Protestant communicants are estimated to number 14,432, of whom the majority, or 9,334 are Lutherans. There are 351 German communicants in the Methodist, 437 in the Presbyterian, and 637 in the Baptist Church.

Youth's Department.

Misses Jessie Winkler and Mollie Butner, of Salem, N. C., and D. A. Binkley, of Lewisville, Forsyth County, N. C., send correct answers to Enigmas and Square Word published in No. 18. Enigmas: 1, New Hampshire. 2. Love your enemies.

Square Word:
SLATE
LAURA
AUGER
TREAT
EARTH

Mr. Binkley of Lewisville also sends a *nearly* correct answer to Problem No. 3, giving 52 as the number of feet. Misses Winkler and Butner, of this place are approximately correct, giving 50 as the number of feet.

The correct distance is 52.631 ⋕

ENIGMA, NO. 6.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 3, 5, 1 is a painful sound.
My 4, 17, 10, 9, 7, 8, 11, 18, 16 is the opposite of nothing.
My 2, 6 is a proposition.
My 14, 15, 12, 13 is what there is so much talk about near Salisbury.
My whole is the name of a useful citizen of Salem. SQUECUSS.

ENIGMA NO. 7.

I am composed of 19 letters:
My 6, 7, 16, 6 is a girl's name.
My 18, 2, 19, 10, 9 is an awkward biped,
My 14, 17, 13, 3 is what misers are.
My 12, 4, 16, 2 swam the Hellespont.
My 1, 7, 16, 8, 9, 11 is Something that the Russian-Turkish war has made unstable.
My whole is an adage.

PUZZLE—NO. 1.

Take the following nine parallel lines, and with seven strokes of a pencil make a girl's name:

SQUARE WORD.

Write a square word: The first the name of one of North Carolina's noblest sons; the second the name of the fruit of a well known forest tree; the third means known by report; the fourth a geographical name used in Acts 2nd chapter; the fifth means finished.

D. A. BINKLEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

My first is a river,
My second is a river,
My third is a river,
My fourth is a river,
My whole is a river in Virginia.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

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